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Colonel Shields evidently has traveled widely and has observed the customs of many tribes, but he has made little or no comparative study of tribal customs despite the obvious value of such a method. He interprets the term "Northwest" to mean the Far Northwest, and most of his book deals with the tribes of the western plains and the Pacific coast. Chapters 14 and 15, however, discuss briefly the various groups comprising the Sioux nation, and mention is made in passing of the four bands of Minnesota Sioux which took part in the great outbreak of 1862. The author is clearly much more familiar with that tribe after it found a home on the plains of the Dakotas and Montana. Very little information, however, is furnished regarding them. They are of interest to the writer mainly because of their fierce struggles against the forces of the United States.

Much attention has been given in the book to the illustrations, and portraits of many noted chiefs are reproduced, but poor color work in the printing has lessened the attractiveness of the pictures. Even the brown tones are muddy and, as it is here reproduced, one misses something of the strength which is present in every line of the Barry portrait of Chief Gall.

In view of the request contained in the publisher's foreword to be charitable and to forgive "trifling human errors," since the work was put through the press without author's corrections, it is not worth while to call attention to typographical errors although some could be noted. The book is printed on good paper, attractively bound, and supplied with a table of contents and an index. The work may be regarded as an interesting but not particularly important contribution to the literature on Indian life and customs.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, JR.

*South Dakota Historical Collections.* Volume 10. Compiled by the State Department of History (Pierre, Hipple Printing Company, 1921. 608 p. Illustrations.)

Among the papers printed in this volume that of greatest interest to Minnesotans is the history of "A Steam Wagon in Minnesota and Nebraska in 1860 and 1862." This machine was first used by the inventor, Major Joseph R. Brown, at Hender-

son, and later he experimented with a second model at Nebraska City, Nebraska. The article was compiled by J. B. Irvine from newspaper clippings and letters furnished by Samuel J. Brown of Browns Valley. An account of Major Brown's activities in South Dakota precedes the story of his "steam wagon."

Some material relating to another subject primarily of Minnesota interest — the explorations of Joseph N. Nicollet, upon which he based his famous map — also is included in the volume. A brief introductory note by Doane Robinson is followed by the accounts by John C. Fremont and Nicollet of their expedition in 1839 into what now is North and South Dakota. Both narratives are reprints; the former, from Fremont's *Memoirs of My Life*, the latter, from Nicollet's *Report Intended to Illustrate a Map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River*. The passage through South Dakota of an earlier expedition, that sent out in 1811 by John Jacob Astor to found Astoria, is described in an account of the "Astorians in South Dakota" quoted from Washington Irving's *Astoria*.

Under the heading "The State of Dakota," are published "such of the papers and records pertaining to the proposed State of Dakota as are readily available." Most of this material is gleaned from old newspapers, and it includes such items as a list of the members of the first legislature and the proceedings of the first session of the "Dakota State Legislature." The "Census of 1860" for that "portion of Minnesota Territory which lies west of the State of Minnesota" is here printed in a form which has been arranged and elaborated by George W. Kingsbury. From a volume entitled *Ten Years in the Ranks, U. S. Army*, written by and privately printed in 1914 for Augustus Meyers, is quoted a description of "Dakota in the Fifties" and of the author's experiences as a member of the Second United States Infantry at Fort Pierre and other Dakota cantonments during this period. "Historical Sketches of Union County, South Dakota," have been furnished by various pioneers and combined under this title by the historians of the local old settlers' association, M. B. Kent and Alice A. Tollefson. Practically the only original paper in the entire volume is a history of the Mennonites in South Dakota by Gertrude S. Young.

The book as a whole is conspicuous for the number of reprints and compilations included, and the reviewer is inclined to wonder whether more space might not have been used to advantage for the printing of unpublished documents. Most of the material presented, however, is source material; some of it is rather inaccessible in its original form; and the value of all is greatly enhanced by annotations. In addition to the papers already noted, the volume contains an account of the ninth biennial meeting of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, a list of the society's members, annual reviews of the progress of the state in 1918 and 1919, and a series of articles about some of the state's activities during the World War.

B. L. H.

*Swedish Contributions to American National Life, 1638-1921.*

By AMANDUS JOHNSON, PH.D. (New York, Committee of the Swedish Section of America's Making, Inc., 1921. 64 p.)

*Norwegian Immigrant Contributions to America's Making.*

Edited by HARRY SUNDBY-HANSEN (New York, 1921. 170 p.)

In these two publications an attempt is made to assess the contributions made by the Norwegian and Swedish elements to American development. The pamphlets were put out in connection with the "America's Making exhibit and festival in New York, October 29 to November 12, 1921," and obviously are designed to serve a popular educational purpose.

Dr. Johnson is an authority on the history of the Swedish colony on the Delaware and at present is preparing a four-volume study of the Swedish element in the United States. The pamphlet under review represents an attempt to condense a very large subject into the limits of a brief sketch. The result is a somewhat ill-organized and unevenly balanced account. It is nevertheless a useful summary and should serve as a suggestive introduction. A brief general statement on "History and Colonization" with which the book opens contains only two paragraphs on nineteenth-century Swedish immigration. This is followed by an interesting analysis of the "characteristics of the Swedes." Then follow statements of the contributions of the Swedes to various